

VIOLENȚA, SACRIFICIUL ȘI SACRUL ILUSTRATE ÎN MĂRTIRIUL SFINȚILOR BRÂNCOVENI

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Abstract: The sacrifice of Christ the Savior has an infinite saving power for man and for cosmos, and that because it had no legal, of exchange as equivalence between sin and punishment, but it has an ontological value of rehabilitation of the image of God in man. After nearly seventeen centuries of Saviour's sacrifice on Golgotha, ruler Constantin Brâncoveanu, with all his family, receives a sad news: dethronement. Thus the ruler receives martyr's death with Ianache Văcărescu and with the four sons of the ruler: Constantin, Stefan, Radu and Matthew on August 15, 1714.

The church does not recommend the seeking of martyrdom, Christian witness understood as authentic Christian life, lived in the search of holiness, is sufficient for the witness of Christ and sharing the Gospel: "Whoever shall confess Me before people, I will confess him also before the Father who is in heaven" (*Matthew* 10, 32); At the same time, the Christian knows that "who shall lose his life for Me and the Gospel that will save one" (*Mark* 8, 35). Therefore, martyrdom continuous thus in the inner life of Christians as death against sufferings or the old man who also feeds from the power of Christ's death to sin and through this by His victory over death this as a direct result of the sin. The victories from the spiritual life of Christians are reflecting Christ's death and resurrection in confessors martyrs of the Holy Spirit by which they are led throughout to a "sacrifice" of life thus receiving the renewing grace of the Spirit, after the Word of Diadochus of Photice "Give blood and take Spirit".

Keywords: martyrdom, ruler, sacrifice, suffering, martyr, death, founder.
